

## MORE WASHOUTS ON GILA VALLEY

Road Now in Worse Condition  
than Before Because of Yes-  
terday's Bad Storm.

## TEMPORARY BRIDGES ARE CARRIED AWAY

Bridges Not Injured by Pre-  
vious Rains Are Washed Out  
—May Be No Trains for a  
Week—No Telegraph.

Unless there is a marked diminution in the severity of the heavy rains which have been prevailing along the line of the Gila Valley road, the present complete stop of all traffic will continue indefinitely. Even if yesterday morning's storm is the last of the present wet season, it is a matter of conjecture when the resumption of operations will commence. The road is at present in probably a worse condition than ever before in its history. The storm yesterday morning was even worse than the one of Tuesday morning that washed out seven bridges and much track. The work of repairing the damage was well under way, wire communication had been partially restored and it was thought that a transfer could be made some time yesterday. It is doubtful now if a transfer can be effected within the next four or five days.

Yesterday morning's storm did further heavy damage along the line, the worst of which being the destruction of the temporary bridge repairing in almost all places where "cribbing" had replaced washed-out trestles and bridges. A bridge 150 feet long near Gilson, this side of Talkai, was carried away, as were two trestles of another between Gilson and Talkai. Work of repairing these breaks will begin this morning. One work train went down yesterday, but was stalled on the other side of the washout.

**All Wires Down**  
At the offices of the Gila Valley road it was impossible to ascertain last night the full amount of damage done by yesterday's storm owing to the carrying away of the telegraph wires. Since early in the morning communication could be had only as far south as Talkai, twenty miles from Globe. A telephone message was received from Superintendent Mallard, who is at Fort Thomas, last evening. The superintendent stated that all of the work done on the washouts south of San Carlos and Fort Thomas had been carried away again and that there were several new washouts to contend with. He also reports that the cribbing had gone out at the large bridge near Nachez and it would have to be done all over again. Four miles of track between Fort Thomas and Pima was completely washed out.

**Gila May Go Out**  
Nothing could be learned from San Carlos, which is cut off from both sides by the loss of wires. Considerable uneasiness is felt, at the local offices of the railroad company, as it is feared that the bridge over the Gila would go out, if it has not done so already.

Superintendent Mallard and his corps of assistants are bending every effort to get the road in shape for traffic again but even the most sanguine believe that there will be no attempt to transfer passengers and mail until early next week, even if there are no more heavy rains.

The damage to the railroad and Western Union wires from yesterday's storm must have been great, as the linemen had almost the entire day to repair wires without any noticeable effect of their labors in this city.

## WELL KNOWN MINE MANAGER KILLED

C. P. Crawford, Old Time Min-  
ing Man of Southwest, Falls  
Down Shaft to Death

SILVER CITY, N. M., August 24.—C. P. Crawford, one of the best known mining men of the southwestern part of New Mexico, was found dead at the bottom of a shaft at Santa Rita this morning. Mr. Crawford had evidently started to descend the shaft, and had lost his footing, falling to the bottom, a distance of 140 feet, causing instant death. His head and body were a mass of bruises and broken bones. The body was found by the miners when they started down the shaft at 7 o'clock.

The attention of the men was first drawn to the fact that a tragedy had

occurred by bloody spots on the sides of the shaft. The marks were so plain and evidently just made that the men hastened down to the foot of the shaft, only to find Crawford's body, almost unrecognizable, lying on a pile of ore.

**Was His Habit**  
It was a custom of the deceased to make inspection of the shaft frequently, in order to determine what cutting was necessary and to ascertain more clearly what was being encountered. He generally entered the workings just after daybreak, as in that manner he evaded the miners and did not cause a suspension of work or encounter any great danger. He left home as usual this morning to look after the mine and nothing was noted of his disappearance until the body was found.

Mr. Crawford had been a resident of Grant county for many years and was considered by mining men of this section as one of the best posted and reliable authorities on Grant county mines. He leaves a wife and seven children, who reside at Silver City.

## IRON MINERS ASK FOR PROTECTION

Appeal to Governor Hughes of  
New York Saying They Are  
Forced to Work.

## COMPELLED BY FORCE TO BE STRIKEBREAKERS

Story Is Denied at Duluth by  
Officials of Steel Trust—  
Say Men Knew That Strike  
Was on When They Came.

The Duluth News-Tribune has the following story of the latest development in the strike of iron miners on the Mesaba range:

A private dispatch from New York to a Duluth man reveals a new move on the part of the Western Federation of Miners in its fight for supremacy on the Minnesota ranges. The telegram is as follows:

"Charles Klein, Alex. Klemann, F. W. Van Dair, care of Johnson and Teddlie Petriella, in telegram to Governor Hughes appeal to him in behalf of themselves and ninety other miners at work in iron range to rescue them from slavery, as they are citizens of New York. They say they are hired by J. Koffler, agent of the steel corporation, in this city, August 15, on written understanding that there was no strike; were railroaded to Minnesota and compelled at points of guns to act as strikebreakers. They say they cannot get protection in Minnesota, declaring that the law officers are servants of the steel corporation."

**Story Is Denied**  
It is learned from inquiry of steel corporation officials that the men who have been hired from New York are common laborers and therefore not strikebreakers, and that they were fully informed of the strike, and all of the information of interest to them that relates to the situation on the ranges. The men were promised protection and they are getting it. The statement in the alleged telegram that "passed through the hands of Johnson and Petriella that the New York men are required to act as strikebreakers at the point of guns is too ridiculous to require a denial in Duluth and vicinity, but might be accepted as true in New York or some other distant point."

## Are at Liberty to Quit

All men that are employed on the ranges are at liberty to quit at any time they see fit. This is another fact well known in northern Minnesota. Petriella is given credit in Duluth for the "appeal" to Governor Hughes. The statement in the appeal that they are forced to work at the point of guns and are not given protection is considered a libel on the state and a general injustice. It is not considered fair, for the men who have went to work thus far have been protected, and there have been no reports, heretofore, that men were forced into a condition of labor slavery at the point of guns on the ranges, or cannot quit when they desire.

## Information About Strike

It has been learned definitely that it is the policy of all persons engaged in employing laborers for the ranges that they shall inform the prospective workers of the strike and assure them of protection.

A special train with three hundred laborers went over the Mesaba road yesterday afternoon to the range. It consisted of eight coaches. These men are aware that there is a strike in progress, and have been assured that they will be protected.

## Governor Hughes' Reply

ALBANY, N. Y., August 21.—Governor Hughes replied today to a telegram appealing for protection for the ninety workmen from New York state who claimed they were taken to Duluth, Minn., by a man who they say represented himself as an agent for the United States Steel corporation in New York, and compelled them to act as strikebreakers in the iron mines. The governor of New York has no jurisdiction in Minnesota, says the governor, and adds: "If you are illegally detained you should apply to the authorities there. If any offense has been committed against New York law it can be prosecuted here, if there is evidence available to prosecuting authorities."

## PINTO JUSTICE IS CRITICIZED

Three Men Sent in to Do Jail  
Sentence Are Released by  
District Attorney.

## WERE DENIED RIGHT TO GIVE APPEAL BONDS

Justice of Peace Fails to Ap-  
preciate Vocal Efforts of De-  
fendants—Soaked Them  
Twenty-five and Costs.

Emmett Gaynor, Willie Hallman and Charles Miller, all residents of Crowley, the metropolis of Lower Pinto Creek, arrived in the city yesterday. They came in charge of Deputy Sheriff Roberts of the newly established precinct as prisoners to serve a jail sentence in lieu of the payment of a fine of \$25 and costs for each. Before going to jail, they called upon District Attorney Henry and told a yarn that rivaled some of those which made the reputation of Judge Bean of "Law west of the Pecos" fame. According to the story told by the three men, they were seated in the Ross saloon in the mining camp on the night of the 25th. There were about fifteen men in the saloon and most of them were engaged in vocal exercise, consisting principally of the rendition of the latest popular airs. Then appeared on the scene Justice of the Peace Lightfoot, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Roberts. The justice construed the entertainment as a rough house and ordered the deputy to arrest the entertainers. There was some objection to the interruption and no arrests were made until the following day.

Then, according to one side of the story, Gaynor, Hallman and Miller were arraigned before the justice and required to plead without being told what the charge was against them. All pleaded not guilty and each were assessed \$25 and costs, or \$32.50 each. The prisoners immediately demanded the right to furnish an appeal bond, which was denied to them, the court informing them that he didn't have the necessary papers and that it was up to them to pay their respective fines or go to jail. They refused to come through with the coin and their visit to Globe resulted.

After District Attorney Henry heard the story, which was substantiated by several witnesses, he recommended the release of the men on their own recognizance, pending the further proceedings in the matter. The other side of the story will probably be heard when Justice Lightfoot comes to town.

By jumping through a screened window at the Eighth street mission in

Douglas, where they were under guard, two Japanese held there for deportation from the country made their escape.

The Japanese were arrested in the vicinity of the silica quarry northwest of Douglas two weeks ago by Alfred Paul and turned over to the immigration officer. They had their examination on a charge of being unlawfully in this country and the evidence taken before Commissioner Sames was forwarded to Washington, D. C., for decision of the immigration bureau there.

After the examination two guards were provided to guard the prisoners and they had since been kept at the Eighth street mission until Wednesday night, when they jumped through a screened window and made their escape in the darkness.

The immigration officers were at once notified and they have made a thorough search of the city for the escapes and notified the officers in all directions to be on the lookout for them. It is expected that the men will be recaptured in case they did not go across the line into Mexico.

**Will Try to Leave**  
N. C. Cottage of the Globe Electric Light & Gas company will try to get out of town today. He expects to leave on the Roosevelt stage this morning and will take the train at Phoenix for the coast, where his family has been spending the summer.

In the presence of many residents of Ash Fork, "Speck" Smoot was arraigned in the justice court there Wednesday on the charge of shooting into the office of the Postal Telegraph company at an early hour Tuesday morning, and held to appear before the grand jury under \$500 bonds.

Charles B. Binnick and a man named Smith, formerly night operator in the Western Union office at that place, who were arrested on the charge of being implicated in the affair, were released from custody, no evidence being introduced connecting them in any way with the affair. Smoot was brought to Prescott after the trial by Sheriff Lowry and lodged in the county jail.

Residents of Ash Fork aver that others were guilty of firing some of the shots which wrecked the fronts of the Postal office and the Pits store, and every effort is being made by the officers to secure information sufficient to warrant the arrest of the suspected parties.

**Pleads Not Guilty**  
When arraigned, Smoot, with Binnick and Smith, entered a plea of not guilty. The defense was represented by Attorney Stevens of Williams and the prosecution by Assistant District Attorney J. C. Forest. Smith proved that he was acting in the capacity of bartender in the Old Van Allen saloon when the shooting took place, and Binnick, who is said to be an inoffensive man, also established an alibi.

According to the evidence introduced by General Manager Swain and Operator Sutton of the Postal, which was in part corroborated by another witness, Smoot fired the first several shots from a shotgun into the fronts of the Postal and Pits buildings, breaking almost all the glass and damaging the doors. The fact that some pistol and Winchester bullets were found imbedded in the walls adds color to the theory that one, or perhaps two, others fired some of the shots.

Smoot was drunk when the shooting occurred. He is a familiar figure on the ranges around Ash Fork, where he works as a cowboy. He is known to have no interest in the telegraphers' strike, and all familiar with the circumstances of the shooting are of the opinion that he did it while intoxicated and on mischief bent.

**Is an Ex-Convict**  
He served a term in the territorial penitentiary on the charge of manslaughter, for shooting a man in Williams some years ago. He was paroled, but on his arrival in Williams succeeded in getting into a serious quarrel, when he was returned to Yuma. He was afterwards pardoned a short time before his term expired.

The affair at Ash Fork seems to have been used as a pretext by the telegraph companies to invoke federal interference.

Attorney General Clark authorized a statement of the plain facts to be sent through the Associated Press to the people of the country. His message concluded with these words: "Such a request (for troops) is positively absurd."

Mr. Clark was inclined to be vexed over the foolish action taken by the telegraph companies for he remarked to a Journal-Miner representative in Prescott:

"There was violence and bloodshed nearly every day during the car strike in San Francisco, but even there the situation did not warrant the calling out of the federal troops. What a spectacle it would be to have a troop of soldiers ordered to guard a town against a poor drunken cowboy!"

**SUES THE GLOBE  
LIGHT COMPANY**

Robert Feland Wants Damages  
for Alleged Trespass on His  
Property by Company

Robert Feland has begun suit in the district court against the Globe Electric Light & Gas company, through his attorney, N. M. Allred. The plaintiff asks for damages amounting to \$1,000 for trespass by the corporation. It is alleged that the company placed a pole in the yard of the defendant and refused to take it down when ordered to do so by the plaintiff. When it was finally taken down a trench was dug under the fence, which the plaintiff alleges damaged the property.

T. F. McCollum, Clyde M. Bell, Al-

## ASH FORK RIOTER IS BOUND OVER

Famous Mob Evidently Con-  
sisted of One Drunken Cow-  
boy with a Shotgun.

## HAS SERVED TERM IN PENITENTIARY

Attorney General Clark Says  
Request for Troops by the  
Postal Company Was Posi-  
tively Absurd.

Leslie George received a letter from A. Hansen, one of the party of hunters who left here for the White Mountains a week ago. He stated that the members of the party were in fine health and spirits and that he would not write again owing to the fact that it was too much like work writing letters in a standing position.

## LESLE'S DEFENSE OF STANDARD OIL

Claims that Heavy Fine Im-  
posed by Judge Landis Was  
Entirely Out of Reason.

## JUST A SPECIMEN OF FRENZIED POLITICS

Does Not Believe That Higher  
Courts Will Sustain Judge-  
ment—Claim That It Puts  
Landis in a Very Bad Light.

Since the days of supreme court decisions over the constitutional questions, such as the legal tender act, etc., arising out of the Civil war, no legal decision in this country has created so much talk as that of Judge Landis imposing a fine of \$29,240,000 upon the Standard Oil company for accepting unlawful railroad rates, says the Boston News Bureau.

Combined with the financial situation and the political situation, the issue between the government and the corporations, as represented by Standard Oil, is everywhere the talk of individuals; in the home, on the street, on the train and on the steamboat.

The eagerness of the discussion is not at all reflected in the newspapers of the day. Everybody who takes an interest in political, financial or business affairs is waxing warm either for or against the government.

The Standard Oil side of the case was not adequately set forth in the announcement made from 25 Broadway. The statements in the leading daily papers are largely colored by their political position and the statements in such papers as the Oil City Derrick are too strong upon the side of the Standard Oil to carry any conviction.

The best statement of the facts in the case, if they be facts undisputed by the government, we find in the leading editorial in last week's Leslie's under the caption of "The Injustice of Justice."

This subject is so important that we present the entire editorial because it states many things and facts which everyone should have at hand for future discussions on this subject.

The editorial is as follows:

"The fine of \$29,240,000, imposed upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, by Judge Landis, represents the maximum penalty of \$20,000 for each offense under the indictments. The company was indicted for every carload shipment. It was not indicted for every train load, but for every car in a train. It might just as well have been indicted for each barrel of oil, and, if the vindictive purpose was to wipe out the Standard Oil company, the indictments might have been on every gallon of oil shipped, and the penalty could have been made so heavy that this great American industry would have been wiped off the face of the earth.

"It may be unpopular—it certainly is unfashionable—to point out that the Standard Oil was not charged with receiving a rebate. It was charged that it received a concession or special rate on shipments of oil from its refinery at Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis. While the lawful rate was 18 cents per 100 pounds between these two points on the Chicago & Alton railroad, the Standard Oil company, from September 1, 1903, to March 1, 1905, shipped oil to the value of \$645,000 at the rate of 6 cents per 100 pounds. For shipping at a concession the company has been fined fifty times the value of the oil it shipped! The unfairness of such a penalty is obvious, and no thoughtful man believes that the higher courts will sustain it.

"It is simple justice to say that the Standard Oil company asserts that the lawful rate per 100 pounds from Whiting to East St. Louis was 6 cents and that, if that was not the lawful rate, it was the rate given to the company as lawful by the Chicago & Alton railroad; further, that the 18-cent rate was a 'class' and not a 'commodity' rate, and that the traffic association which issued it testified under oath that the 18-cent rate was never applied, and was never intended to apply, to oil; that packing house products were carried between the same points under a 'commodity' rate for 10 cents a hundred, malt 7 cents, cornmeal 7 cents, glycerine 6 cents, brick 5 cents and linseed

bert Crockett and Clay Wilson have filed suit against the Globe-Arizona Telephone company and W. H. Tharpe for money said to be due them for work on the construction of the telephone line from Globe to the surrounding mining camps. Judge McCollum is attorney for the plaintiffs.

## Boy Has Blood Poisoning

Clarence Penrod, son of Kersey Penrod and one of the Silver Belt carrier boys, is unable to carry his route, being laid up with an attack of blood poisoning in his hand.

## Hunters Heard From

Leslie George received a letter from A. Hansen, one of the party of hunters who left here for the White Mountains a week ago. He stated that the members of the party were in fine health and spirits and that he would not write again owing to the fact that it was too much like work writing letters in a standing position.

## MEMBERSHIP IS ALMOST DOUBLED

One Week's Work Results in  
Fifty-eight New Members  
for Chamber of Commerce.

## GIVEN ANOTHER WEEK TO COMPLETE CANVASS

Lack of Mail Service Comes Up  
for Discussion and Commit-  
tee Will Visit Postmaster—  
Plans of Chamber.

At the meeting of the board of governors of the Globe Chamber of Commerce held last evening at the courthouse, the committee on membership, which was appointed to canvass the city for new members, reported that in the single week they have been at work the membership of the chamber has been almost doubled. Judge Thomas, who is chairman of the committee, reported that fifty-nine new members were secured with but little effort and asked on behalf of the committee that another week be granted the committee, so that the list could be increased to at least two hundred. The committee was given until a week from Monday to conclude and at that time the charter list will be closed and the regular standing committees appointed.

## The First Grievance

The first public matter to come before the chamber is that of the present lack of mail facilities owing to the washouts on the Gila Valley road. The question is one that has been a source of considerable inconvenience to almost everyone in the city, as no mail has arrived here since Monday morning and none has left Globe since Sunday morning. The matter was fully discussed by the members last evening, but owing to the lack of knowledge concerning the postoffice regulations governing such contingencies, the only action taken was that of instructing the executive committee to call on Postmaster Allison and see if some way could be found to get the mails in and out of Globe during the present railroad tieup.

## Members Gratified

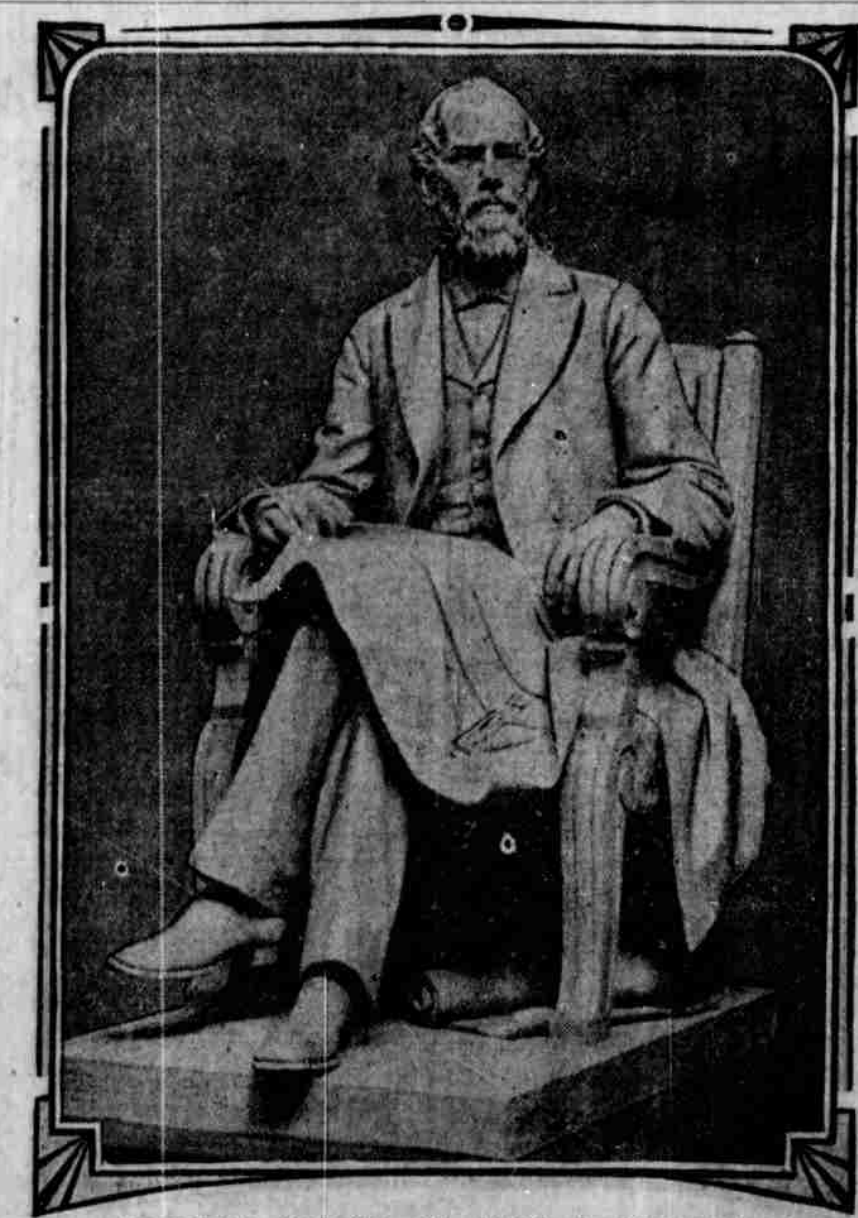
The successful work of the membership committee of the chamber is a source of much gratification to those who have taken the lead in organizing the chamber, and it is hoped that the organization will be in smooth running order in a few weeks. But little work has been mapped out as yet, but it is generally agreed that an aggressive advertising campaign will be inaugurated early this fall, when Globe will be boosted all over the country as it has never been boosted before. Efforts will also be made to have Globe well represented at the territorial fair in Phoenix in November by the presence there of a large delegation of Globe boosters, as well as a splendid exhibit from this county.

oil in tanks 8 cents. The Standard Oil company was prohibited by Judge Landis from showing to the jury the absurdity of a rate on linseed oil of 8 cents and on petroleum of 18 cents. Still further, the company was ready to show that petroleum had been openly carried over the three roads from Whiting to East St. Louis for from ten to fourteen years for 6 cents a hundred, and that it was, therefore, absurd for the prosecution to assert that 18 cents was the only possible lawful rate. This is the remarkable statement openly made by the defense, and, if true—and thus far its truth has not been challenged—it puts Judge Landis in a very bad light and calls for a thorough investigation. An H. H. Rogers tersely puts it: "Fair-minded and honorable men will decide as to the logic and the law as the case progresses."

"If, as Judge Landis appears to hold, any shipper who accepts a rate from the agent of a railroad without the precaution to go or send to Washington and ascertain if that is the rate legally filed with the interstate commerce commission, can be indicted, found guilty and sentenced to pay a penalty of \$29,000 for every shipment, even if innocently made—then something is wrong with the law or with our courts of justice. Of course, after having fixed the maximum penalty in the case of the Standard Oil, Judge Landis cannot be expected to stultify himself by fixing a lower penalty for any other offender who is haled into his court, for he has established the precedent and must abide by it. If he seeks refuge behind the allegation that the Standard Oil company should be heavily penalized because, since its organization in 1872, covering a period of thirty-five years, its profits have been more than \$700,000,000, or an average of about \$20,000,000 per annum, what sort of a penalty would he inflict on a corporation like the United States Steel corporation, which, at its present rate of earnings will make a profit of \$700,000,000 in less than four years, or at the rate of nearly \$200,000,000 a year?

"Not long ago it was the proudest boast of the American people that our industries were surpassing in magnitude those of all other nations. The prosperity of the United States has been great because of the prosperity of our industrial interests. The steel corporation, with its army of 100,000 employees, the Standard Oil company, with 60,000 men on its industrial payroll, exclusive of official and clerical staff, and all the lines of manufactures, which are

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COUPER'S STATUE OF JOHN A. ROEBLING.

Sculptor William Couper of New York has completed a statue of the late Colonel John A. Roebeling, which is to be set up in a public square at Trenton, N. J., where the eminent engineer lived. Colonel Roebeling planned the great Brooklyn bridge and was doing the initial work on the structure when, in 1863, he suffered an accident which resulted in his death. The bridge was finished by his son, Washington A. Roebeling. The elder Roebeling built the great suspension bridge across the gorge at Niagara and also the Ohio river bridge at Cincinnati. The people of Trenton have subscribed the money for the statue.